ENGLAND.

Fudicial Office Declined-Money on 'Change and at the Bank-Discount-Condition of the Crops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 11, 1873. The office of Master of the Rolls has been offered to Sir John Duke Coleridge, but he refuses to acpept it. MONEY AND DISCOUNT.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by % per cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the

open market is % per cent. below the Bank of England rate. CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The weather to-day is wet and unfavorable to

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Safety of Two Europo-Transatlantic Passenger Vessels.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STRTTIN, August 11, 1873. The ship Oscar II. has arrived here, bringing intelligence of the safety of the steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt.

The missing steamship was snoken by the Oscar Il. on the 23d of July, in latitude 46, longitude 45. She loat her propeller on the 14th of July and was proceeding under sail.

All was well, and she required no assistance. The Steamship Alabama Spoken.

LONDON, August 11, 1873. The State line steamship Alabama, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken on Tuesday last a considerable distance west of the locality where the

wrecked matter, supposed to have been from that vessel, was discovered.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Decrease in the Number of Visitors-Exodus of Strangers from the City.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, August 11, 1873. Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the Exposition decreases daily.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Another Murder Attributed to the Last Relicof the Lowery Gang-Savage Steve Charged with the Assassination of Floyd Oxendine.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 11, 1873. Startling news reached this city this evening, viz., that Floyd Oxendine, a colored man and a peaceful inhabitant of Eureka, in Scuffletown, had een shot to death by some villain or villains unknown, but generally supposed to be Stephen, the last of the Lowerys, and the only one of the outlaws still alive. Oxendine left his store at Eureka early this morning for a visit to a field belonging to him not more than a quarter of a mile distant. About seven o'clock, the time at which he expected to return, a gun was heard a short distance from the house and in the direction of the field, and James Oxendine, Floyd's father, fearing something wrong, as he knew that his son did not carry a gun with him, started to the field. He had gone only about half the distance from the house along the road leading to Harper's Ferry when he discovered the bleeding body of Floyd lying by the side of the road. He was quite dead, having been shot, evi-Sently with a double-parrelled gun, in the head and through the heart. His death must have been instantaneous. Jim Floyd then proceeded to Eureka and made known the melancholy event. A number of persons went to the scene of the murder; each had his own theory and endeavored to substantiate it by the attendant circumstances.

The murderer's tracks were found crossing the road and the field, and some asserted that they were exactly the same as Stephen Lowery made when walking, while others insisted that they were too long for Lowery. The general belief, however, is that Lowery is the man that committed the crime. Oxendine was a handsome young fellow, about twenty-four years of age and unmarried, although it is said he was to have shortly espoused Madame Rhody, the relict of Henry Berry Lowery, the outlaw chieftain, deceased. It is asserted that Steto far as to take a most solemn oath that no damned Oxendine shall ever sleep in Henry Berry's bed. But Floyd Oxendine had other sindictive enemies besides Steve Lowery. Some time since he accompanied Wilson, the slaver of Andrew Strong, having also been confederate with Wilson in the matter of killing Strong, to Marion county, South Carolina, where they attempted to arrest one John Locklear. This so much exasperated the friends of the latter that it is asserted that Jim Dial, John Locklear and Sinc Locklear have been lying out for some months past with the

avowed intention of taking his life.

The deceased was courteous in his manner, correct and honest in his business dealings, and was well thought of in his neighborhood. He was pos sessed of some little property and owned a store at Eureka. He was to have been married, it is said, next week, and the festive widow, Rhody Lowery, came down on the train vesterday to Enreka, immeasurably distressed at the sad fate which had overtaken her affianced husband.

A MOUNTAIN DISASTER.

A Stage Overturned in the New Hampshire Hills-Two Persons Killed, Six Seriously Wounded and Six Others Injured and Bruised.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., August 11, 1873. Six horses attached to the morning stage between Crawford and Profile House ran away today, upsetting the coach on Whitcomb's Hill, in this town, instantly killing G. R. Donell Kierl of Baltimore, and fatally injuring A. S. Busier, a banker, from Allegan, Mich., who has since died. The following were also injured :-

Mr. and Miss Reeves, of Phonixville, Pa., prob-

Chancey G. Harrington, Worcester, Mass., seriously. Austin G. Fox and Miss Fox, No. 45 West Thirtythird street, New York, seriously; G. S. Pox

slightly. Miss Emma Kennedy, of Indianapolis, slightly.
Mrs. Culbert, son and daughter, ironton, Ohio, slightly.

Mrs. La Croix, Ironton, Ohio, arm broken and alightly injured on the head. Two or three others were slightly injured.

It is believed that all of the wounded pers with the exception possibly of Mr. and Miss Reeves will recover. The accident was caused by the breaking of the

pole strap.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1973. The Mutuals defeated the Philadelphians to-day by the following score :--

lst. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 1 9 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1-6 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-1 -Muluals, 2; Philadelphians, 1. BURGLARS INTERRUPTED

A clerk in the employ of Woodhull & Co., No. 207 Front street, on going to work yesterday mornng discovered that an attempt to burgiarize the ng discovered that an attempt to burgiarize the bremises had been made during the interim between Saturday night and yesterday morning, the thieves having cut through the wall from the adolaing house and made an abortive attempt at opening the safe, the door of which was considerably spring. They must have been frightened away from their work, for it was so nearly completed that it would have required but a few maintage, more labor to effect an entrance, There was \$26,000 in the safe at the time.

THE MANITOBA FUSS.

Lord Gordon Gordon Off for the Rocky Mountains.

HIS COUNSEL WHISTLING FOR HIS FEFS.

Governor Austin and Mayor Brackett in Conference with the President and Secretary of State-Something To Be Done for the American Prisoners-

The Danger of Delay. WASHINGTON, August 11, 1873. Governor Austin, of Minnesota, with Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, arrived here this morning from Long Branch, where they had a satisfactory interview with the President respecting the release on bail of the Minnesotians now held as prisoners in Manitoba on the charge of attempting to abduct Lord Gordon. Their purpose in coming here was to lay before the Secretary of State, in writing, the grievances complained of, as on a mere verbal complaint the government could not act. The proper documents were submitted, and Governor Austin left for home. Mayor Brackett proceeded to Ottawa to have an interview with Sir John Macdonald, who can request, as Minister of Justice, the release of Hoy, Keegan, Bentley and Fletcher; otherwise the action of the Court must be respected. The telegram to the effect that Gordon Gordon had left Manitoba is confirmed by two despatches received to-day by Mayor Brackett, who says he has not the slightest doubt Gordon has been removed at the instigation of Attorney General Clarke. He was under only \$2,000 ball to appear as a witness, and the only one, in fact, against our imprisoned citizens. The Secretary of State renewed the assurances given by the President that our government would act promptly and decisively if the Dominion officials failed to interest themselves in the reasonable request which had been made informally through Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister. The Dominion Premier, Sir John Macdonald, had been suffering from a severe attack of Credit Mobilier, which had made it impossible for him to attend to any business of late. The assembling of Parliament on Wednesday next would probably find him sufficiently recovered, at least, to be accessible. Mr. Brackett left for the Dominion seat of government to-night to ask an interview with Sir John, and upon the result, it is said, much more is depending than can at present be divulged. Governor Austin hastens to Minnesota to pacify the people with the promises of the President and the pledges of the State Department. The intense feeling prevailing in that State, especially about Minneapolis and the Northern border, does not, he says, partake of the enthusiasm of momentary excitement. This popular indignation has justice for its foundation and cannot be controlled if our government shows a disposition to dally diplomatically with this most serious matter. Governor Austin desires to calm the feeling for the present, and will represent what, in his opinion, the people will be justified in doing should our government fail to fulfil its promise. Mr. Brackett said that he went to Manitoba to see if something could not be done to better the prison life of the citizens of his city, who had been unwittingly led by his action into the difficulty. He said that if they were murderers they could not be treated worse. This is what has roused the people. If the word were given to-day to release them by force it would be done, and for that matter he believed the better class of citizens in Manitoba would assist in doing this, so execrable has the conduct of the provincial officials been. He thought that in forty-eight hours 5,000 men would rally to arms, and men, too, who knew something of wariare. Keegan was captain of a well organized company in Minneapolis which was most anxious to lead the way for the rescue of a man they most highly esteemed. The Fenian ele-

outrage which was national in its character. It is understood that Sir Edward Thornton has telegraphed to the home government what the at. titude of the administration is in regard to the arrest of the citizens of Minnesota, and has also communicated the views of Mr. Fish, who urges a prompt compliance with the request of the Governor of Minnesota. This has been done in anticipation of any difficulty which might possibly arise in the event of a change of Ministry in the

ment on the border, although not interested in the

trouble, would gladly avail itself of any pretext to

invade any portion of the British dominion. Mr.

Brackett further remarked that this statement

was not made in a boastful way, but truly repre-

sented the condition of affairs in the State, and

which it was the earnest hope of every good citi-

zen would have no further incentive to redress an

"My Lord" Leaves His Counsel Fees Unpaid at Fort Garry and Departs for the Rocky Mountains-Who Assisted Him to Get Away!

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 11, 1873.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* yesterday from

A few evenings ago Mr. Cornish, Lord Gordon's counsel, accompanied by other gentlemen, waited upon his lordship regarding pecuniary matters. The latter demanded a reason for so untimely visit. After an explanation he became engaged in an excited altercation with the counsel, each expressing his opinion of the other, which, to say the least, was not flattering to either. His lordship shortly after called his servant to advise Mr. Cornish to make his exit. The latter heeded the advice, but called again the next morning to renew his claim for some security for his anticipated fee as counsel, but found his bird had flown. Upon inquiry it was found that Gordon was well on his way to the Rocky Mountains. A party arriving from the West to-day report having seen him 200 miles westward.

United States Consul Taylor was serenaded by the military band of Fort Garry, and three cheers were given by those assembled. The Consul responded

In the decoration of the Court House for a bazaar, in a spirit of courtesy to the American citizens, the Stars and Stripes were suspended side by side with the British flag. Upon the entrance of Attorney General Clark, on beholding the flags thus placed, he ordered the ladies in charge to hanlit down. No one obeyed his command, and

he retired. The Sheriff will not now allow the wives of the American prisoners to visit their husbands but twice during the week.

A ST. LOUIS MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 11, 1873. Last night while Michael Tadazowitz was walking quietly down Main street he was seized by a man and held while another beat him in the ribe and sides with large stones, one of which he held in each hand. When Tadazowitz finally released himself from the grasp of his assailants he fell to ears. He died in two hours. Michael Dooley and Michael Flinney have been arrested, charged with the murder. They are men of bad repute and had been engaged in several disturbances during the day. the ground, blood streaming from nose, mouth and

A POLITICAL ROW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 11, 1873. Executive Committee, held to-night, Mr. William J. ovens, who was recently thrown from the republican ticket as a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district, was endorsed by a reso-lution of the committee, who, in strong language, repudiated the action of the City Executive Com-mittee.

THE HIP-YEE-TONG IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11, 1873. The trial of the Chinese-members of the Hin Yee-Tong Society-charged with conspiracy against Yet Sang, was resumed before a jury to-day. Several witnesses corroborated Yet Sang's statement about the society, its character, objects, and man-ner in which he was treated by the accused. The trial is not yet concluded.

YACHTING.

The New York Yacht Club Squadron at Glen Cove-Gathering for a Cruise in the Sound-The Week's Programme-The Yachtsmen at a Hop.
GLEN Cove, L. I., August 11, 1873.

The New York Yacht Club squadron, rendezvoused yesterday afternoon at Glen Cove, received an order from Rear Commodore Kingsland to join in the aunual cruise. The steamer Seawanhaka left Fulton ferry yesterday afternoon with the usual complement of passengers, and on board were also a large num ber of the members of the New York Yacht Club. viz: Rear Commodore Kingsland, R. S. Dickinson, Robert Dillon, Thomas, Messrs. Alexander, Foulke, Bend, Kane, Bradhurst, Platt, Haight, Homans, De Peyster, Voorhis, Stockwell, Iselin and others or their way to join their yachts. On the passage the Seawanhaka passed the Enchantress and two sloops at anchor off Twenty-eighth street, and the sloops Gracie and Index and the schooner Eva on their way to the port of rendezvous. Coming into Glen Cove harbor the squadron at anchor, comprising eight schooners and six sloops, presented quite a handsome picture. The dock looked quite busy

cight schooners and six sloops, presented quite a handsome picture. The dock looked quite busy with all the boats ashore waiting to take the owners and their ruests to their respective yachts. The following yachts are now in port:—

SCHOONERS.

Name. Ouner.

Alarm... Rear Commodore G. L. Kingsland. Rambler. M. H. Thomas.

Paimer R. Stuyvesant.

Dreadhought H. B. Stockwell.

Ida... S. F. Colgate.

Foam... Sheppard Homans.

Fieur de Lis... F. S. Dickenson.

Clio... Messrs. Astor and Bradhurst.

SLOOPS.

Vision... Messrs. Aiexandre.

Gracie... J. R. Walter.

West Wind. W. Iselin.

Ariadne. T. A. Strange.

Vindex. R. Centre.

STRAM VACHTS.

Wave... Henry Harley.

Mystic... E. S. Chapin.

Emily... Messrs. Havemeyer.

A large number of yachts are expected to join the fleet to-night, incanding the Enchantress, Madeleine, Tidal Wave and others. The Resolute, Madgie and Josephine are also expected to join at New London, which will make a fleet of over twenty sail. The advent of the yachts drew an additional rush to the already crowded Payllion and cots became in great demand. The proprietor was, however, not to be taken by surprise, and proved equal to the emergency, satisfying the wants of all. In the evening a hop was given at the Payllion by the proprietor to the members of the yacht club. The music was good and there was no lack of lady partners. The hop proved a decided success, closing in the early hours.

A meeting was held on board the flagship Alarm shortly after seven P. M., Rear Commodore Kingsland presiding. It was then decided that the fleet should weigh anchor to-morrow at seven A. M. for New London. On Wednessday they will go to Newport and remain over Thursday, and on Friday they start for Martha's Vineyard, where a ball is to be given by the proprietor of the Sea View House to the club. On Friday the squadron are to go to Cutty Hunk, where iurther orders will be issued.

Yachting Notes. The following passed Whitestone yesterday :-

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—
Yacht Triton, A.Y.C., Mr. Bayer, from the eastward for New York.
Yacht Tarolinta, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Kent, from New York for the eastward.
Yacht Alarm, N.Y.Y.C., Rear Commodore Kingsland, from New York for Glen Cove.
Sloop yacht John Hoyt, Mr. Clowes, from Bay Side for Harlem.
Yacht Rambler, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Thomas, from New York for the eastward.
Steam yacht Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Harley, from New York for Ken London.
Yacht Eva, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. E. Burd Grubb, from New York for Glen Cove.
Steam yacht Mystic, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Chapin, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Palmer, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Stuyvesant, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Mist, Mr. Rapp, from the castward for New York. Yacht Vision, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Alexandre, from York.
Yacht Vision, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Alexandre, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Idler, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Colgate, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Gypsie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Livingstone, from New York for Newport.
Yacht Escort, Colonel Riker, from Glen Cove for

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Colonel Stanley's Official Report to the War Department-Anticipated by the WASHINGTON, August 11, 1873. A letter has been received at the War Depart-

ment from Colonel D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, dated Camp No. 26, West Bank of the Yellowstone, July 26.

ment from Colonel D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, dated Camp No. 26, West Bank of the Yellowstone, July 26.

The engineers had connected with the line run from Bismarck in 1871 at Sully's crossing, on the Heart River. The command reached the Yellowstone on the 16th of July, the average march being only tweive and a half mies per day, on account of heavy cuttings and bridges which had to be made. General Custer reached the mouth of Glendive's Creek on the same day, with one squadron of cavairy, but as that place was inaccessible to a wagon train and the site selected for a depot was commanded by all the neighboring heights, the depot was removed to a point about fifteen miles above Glendive's Creek, where a strong stockade was erected and Captain E. P. Pearson left in charge with Company B, of the Seventench infantry, and Companies H and L, of the Seventh cavairy. The steamer Key West was found at Glendive's Creek, and had she not been there the command would have been detained, as the river could not have been crossed at its present stage without her in less than a month. The Josephine had not been henry from, He says the Yellowstone is a more difficult river, to cross than the Missouri, owing to its superior swittness. Only forty days' forage could be carried on the Musselshell trip, and the chief enengineer expressed the opinion that sixty days would be required to do the work. Some difficulty has been encountered in the transportation of forage and rations, as the mules had fallen off and were too heavily loaded. He says "I had contemplated going direct from this point to the great bend of the Musselshell river to get over the cry divide as early as possible in the season, but the engineers, from the reconnoissance, seem to doubt the fensibility of any railroad route in that direction, and I deem it best to go as quickly as possible to Fompey's Pillar, thence by Baker's route to the Musselshell we will return to this place by the middle of September, or the bend of the Musselshell we wi

THE CHOLERA IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, August 11, 1873. One fatal case of cholera occurred here to-day. The victim died after eight hours' illness, and was buried after nine o'clock to-night.

KILLED WHILE PISHING.

Between five and six o'clock last evening, while a boy named Thomas Keegan, eleven years of age, was fishing at the foot of Clymer street, Williamsburgh, a pile of lumber fell upon him and crushed his head in such a shocking manner that death resulted immediately. The boy's remains were conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 132 North Sixth street.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

William Anderson, the young man who attempted to murder Miss Annie Cuningham on Sunday night, and then made a pretence of committing suicide, was committed to the County Jail yesterday to await the result of his victim's injuries. Last evening this Conlingham was in a comfortable condition. Anderson denies that he was intoxicated when he committed the felonious assault, and intimates that he did not know where he was when he did it.

LET THE BOYS BATHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--Let the "nude bathers" swim and perform their hourly ablutions along the banks of our beautiful rivers. It does them good and nobody harm. when there are free baths at the foot of every street will be time enough to prohibit the invenies from exhibiting natural statuary. If the horrified old ladies don't wish to see jet them keep their eyes away.

A FRUEND OF THE BOYS.

BIG PEERS

The Lofty Aristocraey of the United Kingdoms.

MIGHTY OLIGARCHY.

Somerset, St. Albans, Grafton, Leeds, Norfolk. Mariborough, Butland, Portland, Neweastle, Hamilton, Beaufort and Buckingham.

DO THE BUKES DICTATE TO THE BENCH?

What a Good Thing It Is To Be a Duke!

PARIS, July 25, 1878.

The existing type of English Duke is not a very exalted specimen of nobility. The Dukes of Buccleuch, Devonshire, Sutherland, Bedford and Northumberland are indeed petty kings, having immense laaded estates and looking down upon politics from the heighth of their grandeur. They condescend to put their younger sons into Parliament and their poor relations into the government offices. Scotts, Leveson-Gowers, Cavendishes, Russels, and a few Percys, who ought to be Smithsons, may be found occupying lucrative posts in the public service; but these GREAT DUEBS.

themselves will accept nothing but lord lieutenancies and ribbons of the garter. They are very little seen or heard of beyond the limits of their own property, where they are regarded as demigods; but they have scarcely any active influence on society. They come up to their big houses in London for a few weeks after Easter, vote upon one or two broad-bottomed questions very cautiously, never trust themselves to speak more than a few words in Parliament, and call round them their family lawyers, doctors and the ancient dependents of their race to a few solemn dinners, in which the conversation is extremely homely and prosy. They avoid all appearance of state or display in London, and appear forever on their guard, as though they were already fortifying their abodes and strengthening their positions against a coming siege. They take care never to interfere with popular caprice or to come in contact with the strong current of opinien. They have, however, a policy of their own, and any one who penetrates into their recesses and stirs them up with fighting purposes soon finds out how strong they are. Beaind them starts up a whole host of

HENCHMEN AND TOADIES. are connected with them by the ties of interest or relationship, generally both, and who "manage" the press and the law courts for them very artfully. No paragraph in any way disagreeable to one of these dukes could obtain insertion in a newspaper, for there is not a print of any character or importance in Great Britain which is not, directly or indirectly, in the hands of this MIGHTY OLIGARCHY.

The Duke of Norfolk stands apart. He is not rich, he is not clever, but he is supported by the powerful body of the English Catholics, and, perhaps, no individual Englishman has so much personal importance.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET is rather a hot-headed man, without much money or authority, who has many of the qualities of a government clerk high up in his department. He nismanaged the navy very grossly, and on the formation of the Gladstone Ministry he was left out in the cold on account of his impracticable temper. Yet in a recent lawsuit, brought against him by Mr. Williams, an eminent London physician, it was found impossible to obtain a legal decision against him, and the present Attorney General, a timeserving and unscrupulous lawver, who was retained for the plaintiff, threatened to throw up his brief if the matter was pressed against the Duke.

The Duke of Richmond, who is nominally conserva'ive leader of the House of Lords, is a gentleman and a good man of business. He has a great deal of influence in the army and on the turf, but is not a person of much consequence in politics, and his intellect is rather below the average.

are social and political nonentities. The Duke of Manchester is an honest, blundering and rather position in the Vice Court at Mariborough House. The Duke of St. Albans has done one or two popular things. He has refused to sell a small church living which he might have sold, and he has offered to resign his sinecure as hereditary registrar of the Court of Chancery; but he has also left one of his relations in a London workhouse in spite of some public appeals from the local ratepayers, and seems to have more show than go in him. He has a small place about the Court, and is very poor. The

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH is a dull, civil man, much beloved by the beneficed clergy, and shares ecclesiastical power in England with Lord Shaftesbury.

THE DUKE OF BUTLAND. who was formerly a remarkably handsome man and one of the first suitors of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, is an exquisite of the first water, with many chivalric qualities, but he has been little seen in society for some years, and reigns over his woods of Belvoir, giving his heart to horses and to hounds. He cannot be said to count at all in public life, though his brother, Lord John Manners, who was once thought a riling man among the tories, still takes a part in politics and looks after the parks and statues when his party are in power.

The Duke of Portland is another of the great territorial magnates who holds himself aloof from Court and city. He is immensely rich, and very strong on his own ground. He never travels beyond it. He showed, however, that he could and would have his way in a recent law suit, and got it. The Dukes of Newcastle and Hamilton and Beaufort may be classed together, except that the buke of Newcastle has ruined himself on tne turf, and the Dukes of Hamilton and Beaufort bave not. The Duke of Hamilton, too, has considerable influence in society, and especially in the sporting world of Europe, and may be called a cosmopolitan among turf men, having a running horse in most of the great events; whereas the Duke of Newcastle is nowhere and wiped altogether out of men's memo-THE DURE OF BUCKINGHAM

is a very queer figure-commercial, fussy and with much of the pompousness of a chief clerk in a banking house. He is said to be the sharpest common lawyer in England. He is very rich, having not only the Stowe property and all the estates of the last Duke of Chandos, but likewise the savings of a snrewd Scotch uncle, the last Marquis of Breadalbane, who left much ready money. Nevertheless, the "Buckingham debts," which exceed half a militon sterling, remain unpaid, and are one of the queerest of all the queer scandals of the time. In the present state of the English law creditors have no real remedy against a repudiating duke who choeses to set them at defiance, as the Duke of Buckingham has done. Nevertheless, this honest person, so wise and clever in his generation, has been Secretary of state for the Colonies, President of the Council and is still Lord Lieutenant and "Markter of the Morals" of his county ex-afficio. He could order a verdict in Westminster Hall, or the Court of Equity as easily as he could order his dinner. There is absolutely no legal remedy against an English duke, and there is no instance of any one of them having been brought fairly to trial in recent times. The Bar, the Beuch

and the Privy Council of England are at present weighed down under that incubus of respectability of which a duke is the heaviest embodiment; and practically, therefore, a duke may do what he pleases, all laws and acts of Parliament notwithstanding. In another paper we purpose to treat of the different varieties of peers, from the political peer down to the sporting and theatrical peer.

LITTLE PEERS

The Aristocratic Small Fry of England.

TITULAR NOBILITY ON ITS LAST LEGS.

The Baneful Law of Entail.

Political Extinction in the House of Lords.

THE GENUINE PEERS, EDITORS.

PARIS. July 26, 1873.

LITTLE PERRS, BARONS AND VISCOUNTS. Titular nobility is on its last legs in England. It will die hard, but it has been a long time dying already, and is now almost extinct. It has only been kept upstanding by the custom of entail and the habit which prevails among the titled classes of investing their property in land and settling the bulk of their estates upon their eldest sons. But the new land laws will bring many great families toppling down, for the practice of entailing estates had several notable disadvantages. In the first place it could not altogether stiffe natural feelings, and the

ENTAILED ESTATES

were generally charged with annuities, dowers and mortgages without end, so that it commonly happened that a man of title, whose nominal rental was seventy or eighty thousand a year, had mever a five pound note to spend, and was forced to have recourse to the bill discounters, and to forestall his life interest in his entailed property before he could pay a tailor's bill or buy a carriage Then a very disastrous state of things came about. A great deal of land was in the hands of a titled pauper who had no real control over it. His woods and his farms got into the power of trustees, and they managed everything in the immediate interests of the bill discounters, who, feeling that their titled debtor's life was not more certain than their untitled debtor's life, and that when the breath was once out of his body they would never get a sixpence from his heirs, hastened to make the most of their bar-gain. For this purpose they let farms at nominal rents, on long leases, taking heavy premiums; they cut down woods and left the estate as bare as a bald man's head before they had done with it. No improvements in agriculture were possible under such men; they would not spend a shilling on drainage or manure, and they contrived to make only one blade of grass grow where two had grown DETERIORATION OF THE SOIL

Many large tracts of fertile ground in the best parts of England lay waste and exhausted, and nothing could save a nobleman who once got into difficulties but the discovery of a coal mine on his property, or the advent of a railway company who came armed with an act of Parliament to buy their way through his park and gardens. The English noblity has indeed no raison d'être now; it has absolutely no meaning. A seat in the House of Lords means political extinction, and confers no social advantages. Since Mr. Pitt inaugurated the practice of selling coronets to pawnbrokers and money lenders every successive Premier has followed it, and the peerage is no longer a school of honor nor of manners. Loutish lords, who have neither education nor importance, abound; and these are PEERS WHO ARE MONEY LENDERS' TOUTS.

are the decoy ducks of bubble panies, sharpers at cards, welchers on the turf, horse dealers, hotel keepers, partners in obscure gaming houses and peers so poor that they are glad to take the leavings of another man's dinner at their club. The fortunes of the English nobility moreover

bear no comparison with the incomes of the cotton inners of Manchester, the shipowners of Liver pool, the iron masters of Wales and the large contractors for public works. It is also to be observed that these commercial men have no claims upor them, no hereditary charges to support, no courts eclipse the titled classes wherever they meet. sensible man, indeed, will no longer accept a peerage, being conscious that it will make him more ridiculous than respected; and an honest man will not take a title because it is generally understood that no favor can be obtained from any English government by creditable means. Therefore an official recognition of a politician's merits is merely looked upon as payment for some party job. TITLES OF NOBILITY
in England have ceased to have any signification

Duke means leader; but what and who is led by a man like the Duke of Montrose or the Duke of Newcastle? Marquis means warden of the marches or frontiers of the country, and the absurd nickname was not long ago given to Lord Ripon for making a political blunder. Earl means chief of a county, say some; others assert that it means elder or gray beard. In any case Lord Winchester cannot be supposed to rule over Nottingham from the Bankruptev Court, and there are earls still in their cradies. The title of viscount or vice-count is equally devoid common sense at present, and no public duty of any kind is now attached to any title. Some hereditary court offices are still held by certain families, but they have become sinecures, and the very men who hold them could not tell what they have to do. Thus the Duke of St. Albans is Hereditary Grand Falconer: but there are no falcons now kept by the Sovereign. The late Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, a very queer customer, was also Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, but Lord Sydney is Chamberlain de sucto, and even his chief duties are performed by a man of letters (Mr. Donne) not very widely known to fame, and whose very name is ignored by nine tenths of the people. The title of

HEREDITARY GRAND CHAMBERLAIN is now in abeyance between two ladies. The real lords and princes of the English people are THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS
and some half dozen writers who form and guide

public opinion. They are not, indeed, recognized

as such, but they soon will be. No beren in the kingdom, not even Lord Robartes, one of the latest and richest of the banker peers, wields such influence as Mr. Carlyle from his small house in Cheifact, the most potent of Englishmen. George Ellot, the novelist, is very influential, so is Mr. Ward, the editor of the Saturday Review. The Times, is rather out of date, and has long ceased to produce any effect on public opinion. The same observation applies to the Daily News, and in a lesser degree to the Standard. The Morning Post, though honestly conducted, is a class paper, the organ of polite society; but the conductors of the Spectator are important people, and perhaps the ender writers on the Pall Mall Gazette take the first rank among the teachers and leaders of thoughtfu men. No petty lordling comes up to the heel of these, the real nobility of the time. Then in a secondary place, but still puissant, stand Mr. Tennyson Mr. Vernon Barcourt and a few poets and pamphleteers. They have quite superseded the nobility in the national esteem, and if two opposite statements of a fact were put forward, the one signed by Lord Demanley and the other by any known man of lexters, His Lordship's account of the transaction would not be credited for a

AMUSEMENTS.

Reopening of the Union Square Theatre-The Vokes Family.

The reopening of the Union Square Theatre last

night was in itself an important event, aside from the reappearance of the Vokes family. It is a great compliment to the general management of the theatre that one of the largest sudiences ever seen in the theatre gathered there last night, and the "overflow" was immense. The entertainment be gan with a two-act drama, called "Old Phil's Birthday," in which Mr. P. F. Mackay was Bartlett, a young lady of this city, made her debut, creating a pleasant impression. The piece is full of platitudes and feeble sentiment, and is devoid of one new bright thought or situation. We understand it is to be thoroughly pruned, which cannot fail to have the double effect of giving it strength and bringing the performance within a reasonable time. Last night it was ten o'clock before it was concluded, and the Vokes accordingly came on provokingly late. They were received with every demonstration of welcome and approval; but their new play, "Fun in a Fog." is more fog han fun. Anything more dreary in the way of humor was never produced before. For fully half an hour after the beginning of the performance the pretty little cabin of the yacht. on which the action is supposed to take place—a gen in its way and worthy of great praise—the wit consisted in staggering about the stage in an unsupporable fit of seasickness and general unseaworthiness. Imbecility never went further is kicking chairs and tables about on the hypothesis that it was funny. At the close of the first half hour one of the old dances from "The Belles of the Kitchen" was introduced, and how much of the family property was displayed afterward it is unnecessary to relate. thought or situation. We understand it is to be

Opening of the Theatre Comique. The Theatre Comique opened last night with a crowded house. There was more than even the usual variety on the programme, and the opening performance included several of the favorites of last season. The audience was evidently in a humor to receive with favor everything humor to receive with favor everything that was presented, and Duton, Irish and Scotch comic songs were loudly applauded and, in some instances, encored. The attraction of the bill was, however, the Chapman Sisters burlesque of "Lattle Don Giovanni," in which the gossip of the day is cleverly and laughably introduced. The additions to and improvements of the stage have enabled the Chapman Sisters to give it with a good setting, and the must of the piece is rendered with sufficient care to regive reminiscences of popular operatic airs. The great defect of the entertainment is that it is togong, and the bill could be cut to advantage in the strictly variety business and ancient trash and nonsense at the beginning of the performance.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW POST OFFICE. Its Construction Delayed Through the High Prices Asked by Property Owners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1973. The commission appointed by the Post Office Department to purchase suitable grounds for the building of a new Post Office in this city find it as up-hill job. In almost every instance the property selected by them has been appraised at exorbitant figures by their owners, and the result has been a series of embarrassments. A few days ago they examined nine properties on the south side of Market street for the north front of the Post Office, but the prices asked by the owners were beyond precedent, and as a result, the commission will now bring the matter before the Courts, under the act provided for such exigencies, and a jury will be appointed to condemn the property and fix a ressonable price for the same. selected by them has been appraised

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Frederick Schmidt, sixteen years of age, s rocer's assistant, doing business corner of De Kalb avenue and Walworth street, Brooklyn, was thrown from a horse which he was riding and in stantly killed yesterday afternoon.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpoo The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at seven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

will be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morn Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six coats.

The Rose of Death .- Do not Walt Until the hectic flush which indicates advanced consumption appears on the cheek. Check the hard cough and hea the irritated lungs with HALES HONEY OF HORN HOUND AND TAR before the crisis comes. Be in time PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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